

The Director of Central Intelligence

Washington, D.C. 20505

1 November 1978

Dear Channing,

I want to say how much we enjoyed the opportunity to be with you and to have a visit last Saturday. Our discussion of matters concerning the intelligence activities of our country was very stimulating. I'd like to take the liberty of sending you two speeches I have given that bear on two of the topics we discussed.

The first one, from last January, covers the aims that we've had in changing the basic authority of the Director of Central Intelligence. I believe there has been some impression that my authorities may have been strengthened too much. I sincerely don't believe so.

The other speech was given just a few days before we met and it covers my approach to the Farber affair and why I think it is analogous to the problems we have in protecting our sources. Please note I also believe that our requirement to protect sources is founded in law, whereas the assertion of the press that it is entitled to withhold information from the courts in order to protect its sources is founded only in an interpretation of the Constitution. That interpretation is presently under challenge. In short, we both have the same basic problem, and it is one that we are both going to be wrestling with for some months and years to come I suspect.

Again, it was grand to have an opportunity to meet you. Hope we will see you again before long.

Yours,



STANSFIELD TURNER

Enclosures

Mr. Channing Lowe
Oklahoma City Times
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Remarks by Admiral Stansfield Turner

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

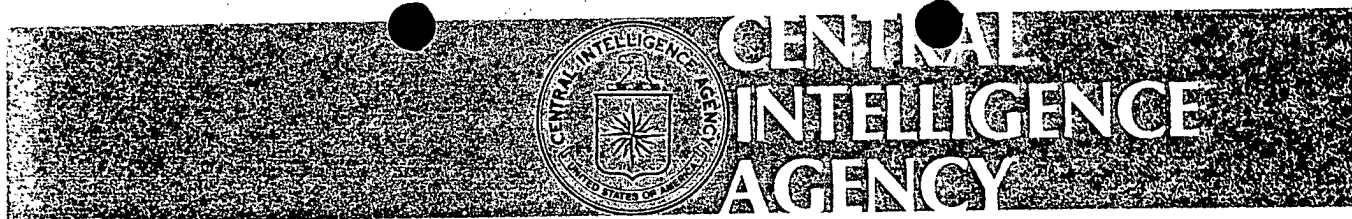
Cosmos Club Wednesday, 25 January 1978

Yesterday was a big day for the Intelligence Community of this country. The President signed the executive order on the organization and control of the Intelligence Community. I believe the importance of this document comes from the fact that there is a general recognition in the government today that we are at an important turning point in the history of intelligence in our country. After several years of turmoil and criticism we are now beginning to move surely again in a very positive, but at the same time modern and uniquely American direction. Let me try this afternoon to describe what is happening in terms of an analogy with a great American institution, the family business.

The stage where we are in American intelligence today is like that of a family business that has progressed very successfully for 20 or 30 years and has reached a point where it realizes that the time has come for it to incorporate.

Frequently, a business incorporates when, after a number of years, its very successful original product needs modification, or the product line needs diversification and going public seems to be the only way to accomplish these goals.

Our product line started out in the wake of World War II. It focused almost exclusively on the Soviet Union, the satellite countries in Eastern Europe, and on those particular instances when the Soviets made forays out into the rest of the world trying to establish footholds. Basically, our product was determined by what the Soviet were doing and where they were doing it. The focus was primarily on military intelligence. There was also one other characteristic that we should not overlook: that in those days and particularly with respect to the CIA, the country not only wanted to be informed on what was going on but wanted the CIA to step in and influence those events. We were there in Iran in 1953, in Guatemala in 1954, in Cuba, in Vietnam and, as recently as 1975, in Angola until the Congress decided otherwise.



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